

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL AND HARRISON COUNTY FARMER.

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Sentinel & Farmer.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Resolution passed by the Harrison county Democratic county convention, Aug. 26, '51.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the manner in which "The Democratic Sentinel and Harrison County Farmer" is now conducted, and that we cheerfully recommend it to our fellow citizens as a good county paper, and one worthy the support of every Democrat in Harrison county.

Resolution passed at a township meeting held in Moorefield, August 23, 1851:

Resolved, That approving of the manner in which "The Sentinel and Farmer" is now conducted, we cheerfully recommend it, as a good county paper to our fellow citizens.

Saturday Morning, September 6.

The present struggle in Ohio and the Duty of every Democrat.

The great importance of the present controversy, to use the language of the Statesman, is incalculable. This is indicated by every movement of the times. Our institutions for some years have been undergoing a wide and comprehensive revolution. Up to the palpable commencement of that revolution, in the winter of '49-'50, the struggle between privileged establishments in the body politic on the one hand, and the principles of popular equality on the other, had been steady and intense. For many years the cause of the people seemed more or less critical, and sometimes desperate. The advocates of immunities and special favors to the wealthy classes of the State, rallied sometimes boldly proclaiming their clients the greatest interest of the State. Sometimes it was urged that in the special promotion of the claims of capital, the welfare of the people would follow as a consequence. Again driven from these spacious grounds, the whig party would appear with new professions. Then the direct interests of the people, grew suddenly into consequence in their eyes. They urged the establishment of associations of money then, as a means of lightening the burdens of the people, and affording them facilities for the acquisition of wealth.

Sometimes the interests of business men were held to be primary objects of political action; as a means of general welfare. At other stages of affairs their interests were depicted to be the legitimate end of all movements. However, whether the moneyed classes were assigned the chief or secondary place in whig policy, they have always managed in their administration of the State to bring legislative action to bear first in their favor, while the great body of community have been made merely tributary to the Government, deriving no fruit from it but laboring under the burden of taxation.

It is not time for the Democracy to arouse once again. Let our friends—ALBION QUINCY—every part of Ohio—RALLY ONCE MORE. The contest is not over. Our enemies are in the field—playing the game of misqu岸ade and secrecy. They

The State should abolish these invidious distinctions in favor of men able to live and fatten without such aid, and turn her attention to such ranks of her citizens as form the solid foundations of society. If we have hitherto not only neglected them, but derived the essence of public support from them, to be yielded in turn to the banker and monopolist—let it cease.

Society lives upon labor. Those who perform that labor have been forgotten—been permitted to labor on, never cared for but to draw upon their strong arms for our wars and tax them for the inexplicable mysteries of peaceable expenditure. They achieve our victories when our honor is assailed or our territories invaded. They place their strong shoulders under the edifice of government when their credit begins to stagger, and when speculators want to borrow money to make banks or to build thoroughfares. These pillars of state, upon whose virtue, honor, good order, bravery and generosity, we must rely, whether in times of collision or quiet—are the masses—and yet select one of them, the yeomanry, whose individual prosperity keeps pace with the flourishing green bay tree, of the man of capital, whose success in making his fortune is owing alone to monopoly-legislation, for which the masses pay their individual mile and aggregate millions of money in time of peace, and pour out life and blood in times of war!

Has the conduct of government in any age, or under any man's observation, been characterized by a christian equality? For whom is it instituted if not for the good of all? And how happens it that there are classes in community, surfeited with wealth and yet other classes stricken with poverty? You must not say that it is all owing to their individual enterprise. There are thousands of the poor, nay as a general rule, who are indolent and frugal—while in many cases avarice of the wealthy, pretend to no exertion. If this be not the fruit of political institutions, why do men want charters for their companies, and why do they not ask for the abolition of stay laws. No man can doubt that government, has from time immemorial, played the part of a partial step-mother, to her petted children of fortune, and frowned the toiling millions out of all consideration.

All over the world where these political inequalities exist, there must come change—there must be reform—there must be revolution. Human affairs never stand still—Though even the face of the community be smooth, there are motives in the heart, which will find their way to the hands. We say, in Ohio, since the movement for constitutional reform commenced, a revolution has been writing its liniments upon the canvas of our history. We have accomplished a long stage of progress in the ratification of our new constitution. The principles of that reform are but the embodiment of the spirit of the day, and the popular temper. It is this inevitable moral progress which has wrought so much of popular redemption as has been achieved. It is owing to the successful party in the struggle only as agents. The Democracy have yielded to the loud demand of Right for advancement, and they have helped on the great work. Who does not know—who has not felt that the position of the true Democracy has been that of a mighty helper to the cause of popular success.

And yet we have been opposed. The Whigs of Ohio have called out to things to stand still. They desire to heap up mountains of selfish aggrandizement, and they must oppose progress to the death, as they must oppose the free distribution of public blessings and popular rights. They, therefore, swore on the altar of party, that the new constitution should be either defeated before the people, or if ratified it should be frustrated in its legitimate operation. They found in that great chart of popular progress—

THE RIGHT OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—AND THE WHIG PARTY OPPOSED IT—

A sure method of freeing us from a Public Debt—AND THE WHIG PARTY OPPOSED IT—

Safe provisions against the enslavement of posterity by future State and county indebtedness—AND THE WHIG PARTY OPPOSED THEM—

The honest endorsement of the principles of equal taxation—AND THE WHIG PARTY OPPOSED IT.

The election of all officers by the people—AND THE WHIG PARTY OPPOSED EVEN THAT.

Now these same whig leaders are asking power—with no change of position—no avowal of principle—no pledge of action—save in their former invariable favoritism of monopoly and unequal taxation—in order that they may strangle the great reforms of the new constitution in their very birth and infancy.

It is not time for the Democracy to arouse once again. Let our friends—ALBION QUINCY—every part of Ohio—RALLY ONCE MORE. The contest is not over. Our enemies are in the field—playing the game of misqu岸ade and secrecy. They

see in their defeat the downfall of their accursed principles of partialism to wealth and boundless public debt. Let the Democracy in the high-ways and by-ways come up to the great work. We must bring every man into a thorough organization—strain every nerve—stretch every muscle—crack every sinew—let no stone be unturned—no honorable means of success be unexplored. Reduced to two words the contest is between RIGHT AND WRONG.

Democrats—THE RIGHT IS YOURS—you fight for principles that must be your scepter—defeated, your cause, the cause of truth, will go to its grave. No man should be idle—EVERY VOTER IS A HOST. It is to the people's rights, literally a crisis of death or victory—and victory will be theirs if every Democrat but does his duty.

Democrats of Harrison, are you at work? If not, be up and a doing.

ORGANIZE

IN EVERY TOWNSHIP AND SCHOOL DISTRICT. You have a glorious ticket, and if every man does his duty on the day of election—VOTE THE WHOLE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—even in old Harrison the Democratic banner shall wave in triumph. DEMOCRATS, AROUSE AND TO YOUR DUTY EVERY MAN OF YOU!

Ephraim R. Eckley and the value of his word—His Character drawn by a Whig Editor—Bank Taxation, &c.

The candidate for Lieutenant Governor, nominated by the Whig State Convention, is Ephraim R. Eckley, of Carroll county. Knowing the man as we do, we were surprised at his nomination. As a Senator, he always ranked as the merest partizan, and time and again his statements have been proven, on the floor of the Senate, to be unworthy of belief. Our object in writing this article is to show up Mr. Eckley's want of veracity on a subject which, from its importance, is now exciting a deep interest in the minds of the people.

Accidentally a few days since, we came across a speech of Mr. Eckley, on the subject of Bank Taxation, delivered in the Senate of Ohio, March 1, 1851, written out by himself and printed at the office of the Ohio State Journal, the two first paragraphs of which read as follows:

"Mr. ECKLEY said: I had about determined to take no part in this discussion upon the bill, and only for what had previously transpired, I would not. I must record my vote upon it, and perhaps it might be necessary to assign the reason. I am in favor of imposing such tax on banks as is imposed on other property, provided it can be constitutionally done; but I am clear that if this bill passes, it violates the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Ohio. If I am right in that, I must record my vote against the bill. And for the purpose of determining that, I will proceed to an examination of the question.

"The constitution of the United States provides, 'that no State shall pass any law impairing the validity of contracts,' and the constitution of the State of Ohio provides, 'that no law impairing the validity of contracts shall ever be made.' Now, if the bill under consideration impairs the validity of a contract, it is clear that we have no power to give it the force of law."

We wish the reader to peruse the above with care. Mr. Eckley avows himself in favor of Bank Taxation, provided it can be constitutionally done, but the charter of the Banks, provide that they are to be taxed only on their net profits, while the citizen, not engaged in Banking, is to be taxed on all his property, whether he has net profits at the end of the year, or not. Mr. Eckley holds that it is unconstitutional to change the mode of taxation, and to make them bear a fair proportion of the burden of the State, and to aid in paying off the State debt.

Unfortunately for the whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, he is a member of the Senate, when the bill to incorporate the State Bank and branches, passed the Legislature, and still more unfortunate was it for him, that this subject of taxing Banks as other property is tax, was brought forward and a recorded vote was had thereon. We copy from the Senate Journal, for the session of 1844-45, page 332, the State Bank bill being under consideration:

"Mr. Warner (of Licking) offered for adoption the following amendment:

"Sec. 61. Each banking company shall pay an equal tax on its capital, with capital employed in farming, merchandizing or manufacturing."

"And demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered and resulted—Yeas 15, Nays 19, as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Aten, Baldwin, Bartley, Chaney, Dinney, Johnson, Jones, King, Koch, Louden, Miller, Warner, Waters, and Wood—15.

"Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Barrere, Codding, Croase, [E]PHRAIM R. ECKLEY, [E] Gregory, Groff, Hastings, Kelley, Osborn, O'Ferral, O'Neil, Perkins, Powell, Quinby, Van Vorhes, Wetmore, and (Chambers) Speaker—19.

"So the amendment was lost."

At the time this vote was given, there was no pretense of a vote of constitutional power to tax banks, for the proposition above given was submitted as a part of the charter for the Bank, and yet we find that Mr. Eckley, who honestly says, 'I am in favor of imposing such tax on banks as is imposed on other property,' stands recorded as voting against it, while Mr. Gregory, Mr. W. B. Bartley, one of the candidates of the Democratic party, and Supreme Judge, true to his principles of equal justice, voted in favor of the measure of equal taxation.

But this is not all: As soon as the whig members had passed this Bank charter, taxing Banks only on their profits, they began to raise the taxes on the people, and consequently the very next winter we find a new tax bill introduced, which taxed all the property of the farmer, the mechanic and laborer, while the Banker was measurably exempt. During the pendency of this bill, efforts were made to tax the Banker as the other citizen is taxed, but the friends of equal justice were met by the cry, 'Oh, it is unconstitutional to do so now. For the mode of taxation is fixed in their charters!'" Determined to attend their sincerity, Mr. Warner moved to amend the tax bill as follows:

"Sec. 65. Each banking company heretofore established in this State, shall be taxed on its capital stock in the same manner, and to the like amount, as capital in trade or money loaned at interest by individuals is now or shall hereafter be taxed."

"On which question he demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted—Yeas 24, Nays 20, as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Chaney, Edgerton, Ewing, Harte, Jones, King, Koch, Mackall, Martin of Columbiana, Reid, Thornhill, Warner, and Wood—24.

"Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Bean, Codding, Coombs, Cox, [E]CKLEY, [E] Groff, Groff, Hastings, Kelley, Maderia, Martin of Fayette, O'Neil, Osborn, Perkins, Powell, Quinby, Welch, Wetmore, and (Ford) Speaker—20.

"So the motion was lost."

See pages 524 and 522 of the Session Journal for the session of 1845-'46.

Had this proposition been carried, all the banks which went into operation after the passage of the tax bill by the Legislature of 1845-'46, would have been taxed as the citizen is taxed, and Mr. Ephraim R. Eckley, knowing this, despite his present assertion that he is "in favor of imposing such tax on banks as is imposed on other property," voted against it, as did every other whig Senator.

But we are not yet done with this Mr. Eckley. Anxious to save the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Merchant, from the heavy and onerous taxes imposed upon them, while the Banker measurably escapes, and believing in that cardinal feature of the democratic creed, of "equal and exact justice to all," Mr. Ewing of Hamilton, moved to amend the tax bill in section 64, by adding the following:

"Provided, the Auditor and Attorney General of this State shall, in no case, decide or instruct that capital invested in lands or farming, or in merchandise, or in any kind of mechanical business, shall be taxed to a greater extent than the same amount of capital would be chargeable with, under the provisions of this act, if invested in any banking or joint stock company in this State."

"On which question he demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted—Yeas 14, Nays 20, as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Chaney, Edgerton, Ewing, Harte, Jones, King, Koch, Mackall, Martin of Columbiana, Newman, Reid, Thornhill, Warner and Wood—14.

"Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Bean, Codding, Coombs, Cox, [E]CKLEY, [E] Groff, Groff, Hastings, Kelley, Maderia, Martin of Fayette, O'Neil, Osborn, Perkins, Powell, Quinby, Welch, Wetmore, and Speaker—20.

"So the amendment was disagreed to."

See page 522, Senate Journal, for session of 1845-'46.

Here again we find that Mr. Eckley, true to his principles of J for the banks and nothing for the people, voting against reducing the taxes of the people to the rate paid by the banks. A most admirable Lieutenant Governor he would make for the banks, but not for the people.

When Mr. Eckley delivered his speech against taxing banks as other people are taxed, on the first of March last, he doubtless had his eye on the effect for which he is now a candidate. Knowing the doctrines he held on the subject of Bank taxation to be at war with the dictates of justice and common honesty, he found it necessary to conceal his sentiments and to falsify them, by pretending to be the friend of equal taxation, etc. But this subterfuge will not avail him, for the Senate Journals stamp his assertion as a bare-faced falsehood, and prove him guilty of an attempt to deceive the people. It is conduct such as this we have mentioned—a reckless mendacity which has made the name of Ephraim R. Eckley a stench in the nostrils of the honest men of his own party, that caused the editor of the Richmond (Ohio) Clarion, a paper edited by a Corwin Whig, to speak of him as follows:

"The Cadiz Republican nominates Mr. Eckley, of Carroll, for Speaker of the Senate, and the Tuscarawas Advocate, seconds the nomination. We do not know what sort of qualifications those papers desire a Speaker to possess, but we do know that if unimpaired meanness, dishonesty in politics, looseness in morals, uncontrollable selfishness, and impudence without ability, are requisites for that office, the individual they mention is eminently qualified for the station. Ephraim R. Eckley, Speaker of the Senate. Some documents in our possession would look well with that signature attached to them! If any body doubts Mr. Eckley's qualifications for Speaker, according to the standard we have given, we recommend to his notice an article, over the signature of 'A Wayfarer Press,' which appeared in the 'Carroll Free Press' during the autumn of 1847. That article will convince him."

Such is the man put forth by the whig leaders, for such a man cannot be the candidate of the honest portion of the whig party. The banks of the State have ever found in Mr. Eckley a servile tool, ready to do their bidding.

The assumption that banks cannot be taxed, is the other property of the State, merely because a few reckless partisans got an accidental majority in the Legislature, and anticipating bank favor for the future, shall, at our hands of taxation by whig leaders, bear no fair proportion of the cost of supporting the State government, is the veriest humbugry."

It is to suppose one Legislature greater than all succeeding ones—to suppose a bank charter where all the privileges are

on one side, and which the banker has a right to annul at any time, is a contract, and to suppose that the Legislature has the right to cede to the banking interest the right of taxation, a right which can never be taken from the State, because it is one of her sovereign rights. Mr. Eckley knew this, and when first he and his whig colleagues voted down the proposition to provide in the bank charter that they be taxed as other property, he believed the banking interest strong enough to sustain him. Failing in this, the after thought was to raise the cry of a want of constitutional power, but in averring that he was "in favor of imposing such tax on banks as imposed on other property," he stated that to be true which we have shown from the records to be false!—Statesman.

2. By making out, with the aid of school district committee men, a list of all the voters in the township under the heads: "Whig," "Loco," "Doubtful."—Plan of secret organization put forth by the Whig Central Committee.

"Whig," "Loco," "Doubtful," is it? After all the billing and cooing of the Galphinites, and after the election of Benjamin F. Wade to the United States Senate, by the aid of the Fillmore men, it seems that the three parties in Ohio are, according to the secret edict of the Whig Central Committee, to be classed as "Whigs," "Locos," and "Doubtful."—The Free Soilers being known under the latter denomination. When it was supposed that the Free Soilers would endorse the Whig ticket, and give their aid to Vinton, Woods, Bliss, Stanberry, Bill, &c., they are fine fellows, suddenly attached to the country—patriots, a little misguided, yet honest! But the nomination of the Free Soil ticket brought a change over the spirit of the dream of the Whig Central Committee. From patriots, the Free Soilers became men of doubtful patriotism, and what is more, very doubtful about their support of Whiggery, and hence they are dubbed as the "Doubtful" party. From present appearances we think the position of Whiggery, after the election, will be so far in the vantage, as to leave no doubt of its being essentially used up.

The gulf which separates the two great parties has of late been widened and deepened, and it is of the last consequence that each Whig in Ohio should express his political principles through the ballot box in October. A neglect of this important duty will give to our opponents the organization of the State government under the new Constitution.—Secret Circular of the Whig State Central Committee.

If, as charged, "the gulf which separates the two great parties has of late been widened and deepened" in Ohio, the widening has been caused by the new issues which Whiggery has brought into the contest. They seek the election of Bankers to the Supreme Bench, in order that they may decide laws passed to compel Bankers to pay an honest and fair proportion of the taxes of the State, unconstitutional and of no binding effect.

Besides this, the Whig leaders seek to render the New Constitution odious, and thus to deprive the people of its benefits. In this way, by the mad acts of the Whig party, the gulf between the Democratic party and the Whig borders has been widened and deepened!

The Great Interest felt in Ohio Abroad.

A citizen of Illinois, formerly from Ohio, writing to the Ohio Statesman, closes with this significant paragraph:

"We look with much interest to your fall election. Can it be possible that the people of Ohio will elect to office enemies to your New Constitution, which they must, in the presence of God, swear to support? Your people, thus far, have done gloriously in adopting the New Constitution, and if true to the interest and honor of their State, will see to it that it is administered by its friends. We are not Jefferson's test this: 'Is he capable—Is he honest—Is he faithful to the Constitution? Let every voter in Ohio respond affirmatively to this question respecting each candidate, and you will be safe from the machinations of all those misallied conservatives."

Friends of the New Constitution in Ohio! do you hear that voice? It is from an old and true democrat!

More Money for the Rail Road.

Dresden township, Muskingum county, has voted to take \$100,000 stock of the Steubenville and Indiana Rail Road. Perry township has voted \$50,000, Jackson township \$50,000. This, with that voted by New Philadelphia and Newark, noticed last week, makes \$300,000 raised in a short time. This is a reversion to the efforts of the Pittsburghers and the people along the line to push the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road. The ball is rolling finely, only keep it moving.—Steubenville Union.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Democrats met in Convention, on the 21st ult., and nominated G. S. Boutwell, for Governor, and N. W. Cushman, for Lt. Gov.

An apothecary's boy was lately sent to leave at one house a box of pills, and at another six live fowls. The boy became confused on the way, and he left the pills at the place where the fowls should have gone, and the fowls at the pill place. The folks who received the fowls were astonished at reading the accompanying directions:—Swallow one every two hours."

It is said that the best way to acquire good sense, is to speak little and think much.

Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company's Report.

We give below the substance of the Second Annual Report of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company. The document is such a thorough condensation of important facts and statistics that we regret our inability to publish it entire.

The report opens as follows:

"Since their last Report, the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company have been actively engaged in securing and, as far as in their power, perfecting the numerous important objects demanding their attention, prior to the letting of the work for graduation and masonry. Surveys have been made, and the most careful comparisons instituted between the several routes presented to consideration, from Steubenville to Coshocton. The paramount consideration which has determined all such questions has been, the interest of the Road as a through line, designed to connect Central Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with the Pennsylvania improvements at Pittsburgh, by the shortest and best Railroad that can be constructed for that purpose. No local object, however desirable in itself, or whatever collateral advantages might be secured by it, has diverted us from this main purpose; and we are not without evidence that this course, in the end, will harmonize and secure the local interests which seemed to conflict, in some degree, with the object in view. Some delay, however, has occurred from the necessity of obtaining all the facts in reference to comparative distance, cost of construction, and facility of working the Road, in order that all these questions might be determined in such a manner as to give rise to no future necessity of correcting errors, resulting from deficient or incorrect data. This delay has been a necessary result from the nature of the questions involved, and our desire to determine them satisfactorily to ourselves and justly to the interests of others.

"It is with great pleasure that we acknowledge the liberality and public spirit with which the right of way has been granted on nearly the entire line of the Road, without charge, and in the few cases where damages have been asked, a willingness to submit the claims to the arbitration of disinterested parties, without litigation or embarrassment to the Company. Thus one of the most expensive items and vexatious questions that arises in the location and construction of Railroads has been disposed of without trouble, and with but little cost under any circumstances."

An account is here given of the subscriptions, which have reached \$1,200,000.

A series of tables are given, showing the wealth of the country through which the Road will pass, thus affording a fair idea of the way-business that may be expected. By drawing parallel lines, which leave an area of 124 miles on each side of the Road, as the space which may be fairly allowed for local traffic, it is found that this will approximate sufficiently near for practical purposes to the area of the seven counties through which the Road will pass. The agricultural and mineral products of these seven counties are therefore given. Including all the agricultural resources and products, we have a total value of \$12,000,000. An estimate of the surplus of this product which would be exported, reduced to freight, gives 245,870 tons. This is without any estimate of tonnage from coal or manufactured articles.

In the tables to which we have alluded, a comparison is given between the resources of this Road, and the most successful Ohio Roads now in operation. This shows that the Ohio and Indiana Road will have greatly the advantage. Another set of tables show that in reference to all the interests which make up the resources for local trade, the ratios of the counties traversed by the Steubenville and Indiana Road are largely above the average ratio of the whole State; and also, that the ratio of population is greater than that on any other line represented, with two exceptions, which are as follows:

"Little Miami—ratio of population to a square mile 120
Columbus and Cleveland do 64
Steubenville and Indiana do 62

"The Little Miami Road derives its large ratio of population from the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton. To obtain an equivalent advantage for our Road, it is only necessary to connect it with the city of Pittsburgh. Without this connection, the only other line which exceeds it in the ratio of population is the Columbus and Cleveland, which is in the proportion of 64 to 62; whilst in most ratios of agricultural produce, ours is in excess."

How to Treat an Editor.

Come in at all times. What business has he to be private?

Take his papers with perfect freedom. What use can he have for them?

If you bring in a long communication just to fill up his paper, insist on reading and discussing it. Why shouldn't he be glad to spend an hour or two in listening?

If you send him exchanges bring up in an orderly manner, near his table, take them down and scatter them. What business has he to be particular?

If you find his chair vacant at any time, seat yourself in it. Why should he wish to keep his stationary and scissors from his visitors?

But if you can't get that chair, although there be a dozen others in the sanctum, be sure to sit on the table and put your feet on another. If you can't practice such inane freedom in an editor's sanctum, where can you do it?

If you see the editor particularly engaged in writing "a leader," or in "cutting out" talk to him as industriously as you can. Will he not be gratified to hear you of course he will.—Exchange.

What an unreasonable and unnecessary set of men editors are—they are always complaining of boys. We contend that there are as much right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as men, and women and children have—and if editors are not tough enough to stand rebuffing without a groan, why in the name of good sense, are we supposed to sit in sanctum, and interfere with the rights and liberties of a mere class of our own countrymen?

and give ten millions of bushels, where we now have five millions. The ratio of increase would be proportionately larger, from the less densely populated parts of the west. These facts at once show the productive wealth and resources of the country tributary to our line; its capacity to sustain itself from its own resources, and the direct interest the farmers have in its construction.

"The number of acres of land in the strip of 25 miles wide, being 2,384,000, if the effect of the Road on its value is estimated at the very small sum of \$1.50 per acre, it would add to the value of the land \$3,576,000, which would exceed its cost by more than half a million of dollars. Any one may judge for himself whether this is an over estimate. This is without any return from the Road itself. But this we are far from admitting. On the contrary, we expect every dollar invested in the Road to yield an annual interest of 10 per cent. Abundant evidence exists to establish the fact, that Railroads traversing the best parts of the State of Ohio derive a profit equal to 6 per cent, on their cost, from the local business alone. The Little Miami, the Mad River and Lake Erie, the Columbus and Xenia and the Columbus and Cleveland Roads are all realizing this. In a speech recently delivered by Ed. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, at Chillicothe, he stated: 'I take this opportunity of stating to you some facts and figures, which may aid a prudent man, in estimating the profits of an investment in such a work.'

"I state to you, first, a comparison of the cost of Railroads in England and New England, where they are acknowledged to be most profitable, and their stocks are sought after as the best investments."

"Average cost of English Railroads per mile, \$200,000; average cost of New England and Railroad per mile, \$45,000; average cost of Ohio Railroads \$16,000. The ratio of cost, then, is very nearly as 12 to 4, and 4 to 1. If the business of those Roads, then, were precisely the same, an Ohio Road would yield twelve times as much as an English Road, and four times a New England Road. Now, then, stand the products and passengers of our State, compared with those of England or New England? I state to you next, that the density of population in Ohio, is 53 to a square mile, while that of New England is but 43 to a square mile, and England about 200. The density of population in Ohio, then, is greater than that of New England, taken collectively, but is one-fourth that of England. Ohio to New England 7 to 6; Ohio to Old England 1 to 4. New England Railroads, then, have no advantages as to population, over Ohio. Those of England have 4 to 1. Let me now compare the ratio of cost and population, before we proceed to estimate the freight, or products of the country. English Railroads costing 12 times as much, but the population being 4 times greater, the Ohio Roads have still the advantage of 3 to 1. We have now, compounding cost and passengers, the ratio of advantage here. Ohio Roads to English 3 to 1; Ohio Roads to New England 3 to 1. It only remains now to estimate the products of these countries. I state to you next, that England raises about six hundred millions of bushels, (of grain of all sorts.) Ohio about one hundred and forty millions; and New England about thirty-five millions. Take, in reference to the square mile's surface, the agricultural products of England, New England and Ohio, stand thus: England per square mile, 6,600 bushels; Ohio per square mile, 3,500 bushels; New England 640 bushels. Ohio, then, in reference to agricultural products in a square mile, stands to England as 1 to 2, and to New England as 6 to 1. If we suppose, now, that population and products contribute about equally to the support of Railroads, and make the comparison with the Railroads of New England; here we have the following results:

Cost—Ohio to New England, 1 to 3
Density of Population, 7 to 6
Agricultural Products, 6 to 1

"If these ratios be examined, it is seen that while Ohio Roads cost but one-third, the passengers to be carried on these are quite equal; and the agricultural products as great! In one word, so far as cost, passengers and agricultural products are concerned, our Roads have an immense advantage over those of New England." He further said, 'as to the products of the Little Miami Railroad, if in the current year, only the actual running expenses, were taken from its gross receipts, and calculated on the actual cost of the 65 miles to Xenia, it will pay 30 per cent., and carries no cost of any consequence.' This is as to its entire business."

What an unreasonable and unnecessary set of men editors are—they are always complaining of boys. We contend that there are as much right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as men, and women and children have—and if editors are not tough enough to stand rebuffing without a groan, why in the name of good sense, are we supposed to sit in sanctum, and interfere with the rights and liberties of a mere class of our own countrymen?